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PENISTONE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1959



PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959

COUNCILLOR J. FITZHENRY (Chairman of Committee)

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- " A. WILSON (Vice-Chairman of Council)
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- " E. WARING

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Snr. Asst. County Medical Officer.

J.J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

D. TUTIN, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M & F.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

D.N. FURNISS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M & F.I.

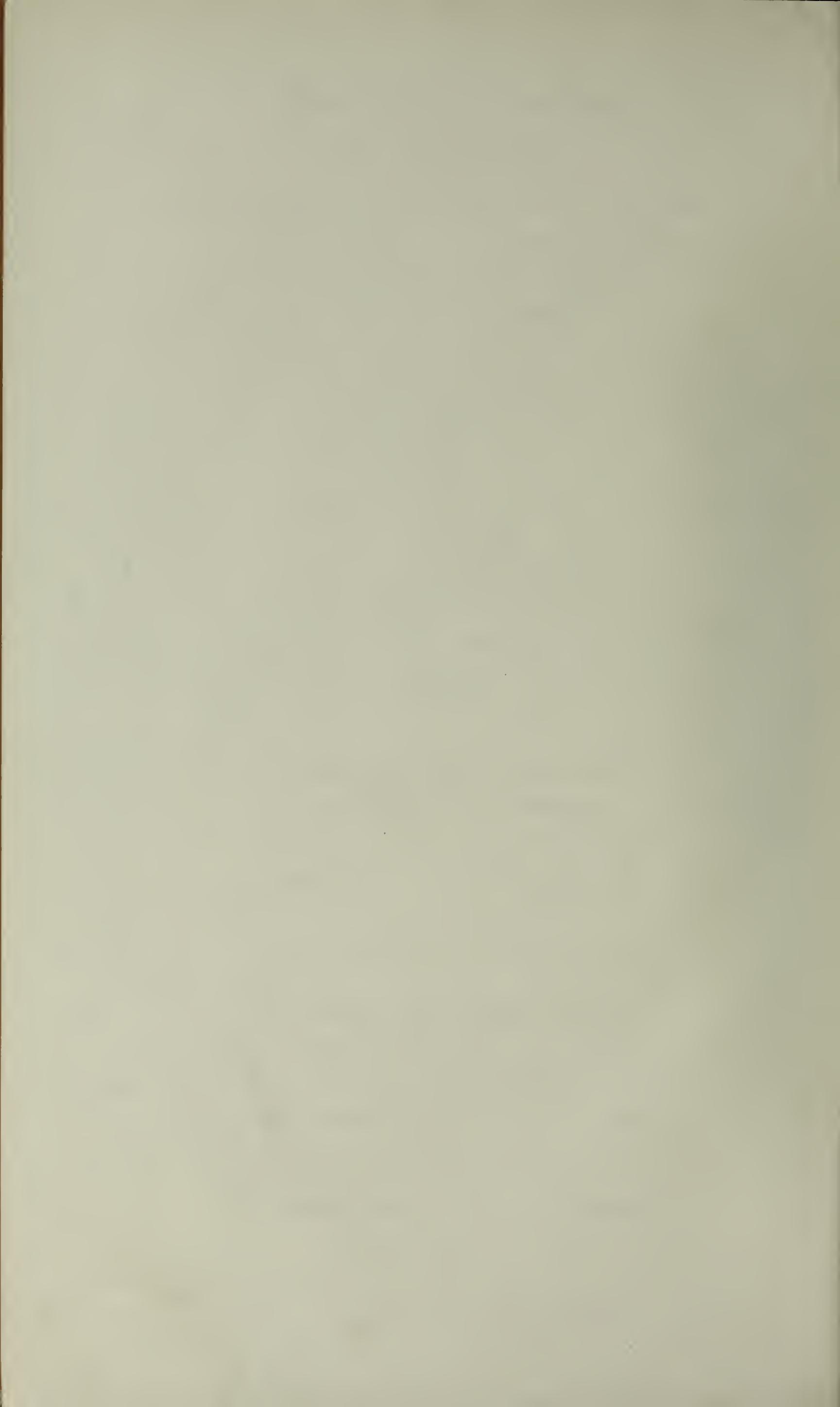
W. MURRAY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. M & F.I. (Resigned 31.5.59)

R.C. STUTTLE, Cert.S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M & F.I. (Comm. 1.11.59)

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MORTONLEY HALL, HIGH GREEN, SHEFFIELD

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PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
the year 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of Penistone Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Penistone Urban District for the year ended 31st. December, 1959. I am again including in this document some information about the extent of the Part III Services of the Local Health Authority as used in the district.

The Vital Statistics indicate that the Crude Birth Rate has risen slightly compared with 1958, although at 15.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population it is lower than that for the rest of the Country. The corrected Birth Rate is 16.1. The Crude Death Rate has increased slightly, and at 12.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population it is higher than that for the rest of the Country. The corrected Death Rate is 12.2. The Stillbirth Rate has fallen slightly, but it is still higher than it should be, at 27.5 per 1,000 live and still-births. The national average is 20.7. Over the last 4 or 5 years the rate in the Penistone Urban District has persistently remained relatively high compared with that for the rest of the Country.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, on the other hand, has fallen slightly and at 18.9 it is lower than that for the rest of the Country. By comparison it might be of interest to mention that the average Infantile Mortality Rate for the Penistone Rural District for the last decade is 25.5. The national figure stands at 22.0, a rate lower than the record low of 1958. The actual number of infantile deaths in Penistone was two, both occurring within the first week of life.

In the table of Principal Causes of Death, it is noticed that again by far the largest number of deaths were due to "Diseases of the Circulatory System, including Coronary Disease". In all, this group accounted for 40% of the total number of deaths. Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 17 deaths, and of those 6 were due to Influenza. Three deaths were due to accidents one road accident, the remaining two being accidents in the home.

So far as Infectious Diseases are concerned you will notice that I have mentioned in the context of my report the slight flare up of the incidence of Scarlet Fever which occurred in the early part of the year. It is some time since Scarlet Fever was so prominent in the district, and on looking through some figures one finds that we were not alone in the increase of incidence of this disease at that time. It was very mild in form, and this very fact may be the explanation for its persistence. It often happens, when there are one or two mild cases in an aggregation of population, that susceptible persons are exposed to risk much more than they would be normally. Measles was fairly prominent during the year, but generally speaking it was in a mild form.

The Sanitary Circumstances section of my report is, as usual, prepared by Mr. Tutin, and is set out in statistical form.

It is of interest to note that now only 2% of the total number of houses within the Urban District are not connected to the main sewer. This is a very satisfactory situation for a district where much of it is rural in nature. The unfortunate feature about the sewage disposal business in Penistone is that the Spring Vale Sewage Works are grossly overburdened and we are getting concerned about this. It is to be hoped that in the near future something will be done here to relieve the situation.

You will observe that a great deal of the Public Health Inspectors' time is spent in meat inspection. This is a highly skilled science and demands much time and patience on the part of the Inspectors. They have always managed to complete the work satisfactorily, although it has meant working long hours on several occasions.

In conclusion I would like to record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support throughout the year, and I would like to extend my thanks, also, to the Clerk and other members of the Council for their co-operation.

I am indebted to Mr. Tutin for his general supervision of the work of the Department in Penistone and his personal help to me. He has maintained a high standard of efficiency in the Department. Throughout the year he has always tried to keep abreast of modern trends in Preventive Medicine, and he has always been interested in the follow-up of any cases where epidemiological investigations were necessary.

Once again I wish to put on record my grateful thanks to Dr. J.J. Smith, the Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, for her continued help and advice throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Penistone Urban District covers an area of 5,593 acres. The district is divided into 3 parts, Penistone, Thurlstone and Hoylandswaine.

The Rateable Value of the District at the 31st March, 1960 was £63,556, whilst the product of a penny rate was £223. 0s. 5d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General has given his estimation of the population at mid 1959 as 6,700. This is an increase of 30 as compared with 1958.

BIRTHS.

There were 106 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these 59 were males and 47 females. There were two illegitimate births, 1 male and 1 female.

The uncorrected BIRTH RATE was 15.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population. After application of the Comparability Factor (1.02) issued by the Registrar-General, the corrected Birth Rate was 16.1.

STILL-BIRTHS.

There were three Still-births registered in the district during the year, 2 males and 1 female.

DEATHS.

82 deaths were attributed to the district during 1959; of these 48 were males and 34 females.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE was, therefore, 12.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. By application of the Death Comparability Factor (1.00) the corrected rate was 12.2.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. From these tables it can be seen how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION

<u>Year.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County.</u>	<u>Penistone U.D.</u>
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LIVE BIRTHS

1959	16.5	16.5	15.8
1958	16.4	16.7	15.1
1957	16.1	16.6	16.7
1956	15.7	16.4	17.0

DEATHS (Crude Death Rates)

1959	11.6	11.6	12.2
1958	11.7	11.9	11.8
1957	11.5	11.7	9.7
1956	11.7	11.8	15.8

STILL BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

1959	20.7	20.4	27.5
1958	21.6	22.8	38.1
1957	22.4	23.9	51.3
1956	23.0	23.1	26.1

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 2 deaths of children under one year of age during 1959, equivalent to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 18.9 per 1,000 Live Births.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total under 4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1-yr.
Congenital Abnormalities	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

There were no deaths in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group during the year.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>CANCER</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Stomach	1	-	1
Lung	4	1	5
Other sites, including Leukaemia	3	-	3
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM</u>	5	7	12
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Coronary Disease	8	1	9
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	1	1
Other Heart Diseases	10	13	23
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Influenza	3	3	6
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	7	2	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM</u>			
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
<u>VIOLENCE</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	1	2
<u>SUICIDE</u>	-	1	1
<u>OTHER DEFINED and ILL-DEFINED DISEASES</u>	2	4	6
All causes	48	34	82

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

<u>AGE GROUP.</u>	<u>MALE.</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>
Under 1 year	-	2
1 - 10 years	1	-
10 - 15 years	-	-
15 - 25 years	1	-
25 - 45 years	1	-
45 - 65 years	10	4
Over 65 years	35	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	48	34

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 4 occasions and in 4 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without Inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births	
Number	106
Rate per 1,000 population	15.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	1.9
Stillbirths	
Number	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	27.5
Total Live and Still Births	109
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	18.9
Legitimate " " " " legitimate live births	18.9
Illegitimate " " " " illegitimate " "	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	18.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	18.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	45.9
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

PREVALENCE OF. AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 147 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. They were as follows :-

Scarlet Fever	36
Measles	99
Pneumonia	5
Whooping Cough	7
	<hr/>
	147

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	AGE GROUP										TOTALS		
	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.		45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over.
Measles	2	10	12	15	13	46	-	1	-	-	-	-	99
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	5	7	19	4	1	-	-	-	-	36
Whooping Cough	2	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :	4	10	14	21	20	67	4	2	-	1	3	1	147

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Penistone U.D.</u>
Measles	11.88	14.94	14.77
Whooping Cough	0.73	0.58	1.04
Scarlet Fever	1.06	1.49	5.37
Pneumonia	0.59	0.61	0.74
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.02	0.01	0.00
(Non Paralytic)	0.01	0.00	0.00

SCARLET FEVER.

The relatively high incidence of Scarlet Fever which was experienced in the district during 1958 continued into 1959, there being 36 cases notified, compared with the 31 cases of the previous year. This sudden rise in the number of notified cases of Scarlet Fever in the district is a matter of considerable interest to the Department.

Considering that between the years 1948 to 1952 the numbers notified in the Penistone Urban District never rose above 17, one immediately casts around to try and find an answer as to why the figure over the past two years should suddenly have doubled. It is obvious we may have had a small epidemic in the area and the resultant picture is of an onset occurring in the fourth quarter of 1958, when 22 cases were notified, continuing into the first quarter of 1959 - 19 cases, with a further 11 cases in the second quarter as the attack petered out. During the last half of the year only 6 cases were notified.

The disease chiefly affected children under 10 years of age, there being 31 cases in this age group and 4 more in the 10-15 years group, and 1 over 15 years of age. Every endeavour was made to reduce the spread of infection and in this connection 31 cases were admitted to Hospital in order to obtain proper isolation facilities.

Fortunately, over the years the disease has assumed a milder form and one cannot help but think that it is perhaps the occasional missed case of a mild type that is often the ultimate cause of these spasmodic outbreaks.

The attack rate for the district was 5.37, as opposed to a figure of 1.06 for England and Wales and 1.49 for the West Riding Administrative County.

MEASLES.

There were 99 cases of Measles notified during 1959, compared with 29 in the previous year. The attack was mainly confined to the first quarter of the year, when 80 cases were notified. There were 19 cases in the second quarter, and no further case was reported in the last half of the year.

As would be expected, the disease occurred, with one exception, in children under the age of 10 years, the 0-5 years age group having 52 cases and the 5-10 years age group 46 cases. The attack rate of 14.77 compares very favourably with that of the West Riding Administrative County, at 14.94, but both these figures were higher than the national average of 11.88.

I must again emphasise that Measles is a serious complaint, particularly when occurring in a young child. One reason why the district has such a low mortality rate for this disease is due, in no small way, to an increasing awareness of this fact by the parents of these young children.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There was a slight drop in the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, 7 cases being reported compared with 11 in 1958. Again, it was the children under 10 years of age who were principally affected. Even so, the attack rate for the Penistone Urban District, at 1.04, was slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales - 0.73, and the West Riding Administrative County, at 0.58.

It is pleasing to note that parents are taking advantage of the scheme for vaccination against Whooping Cough, and during 1959 in the Penistone Urban District 91 children had protective treatment, an increase of 38 on the figure for the previous year. Whenever a case of Whooping Cough is notified to me I always make a point of checking to see whether or not the child has been immunised against the disease, and of all the cases notified during the year none had, in fact, received any protective treatment.

DIPHTHERIA.

Again, no case of Diphtheria was notified in the Penistone Urban District. The national figures for the notification of this disease are continually falling. I am, however, very disturbed at the drop in the number of children being presented for Diphtheria immunisation in the district. During 1959, 73 children received primary protection against Diphtheria, which was a decrease of 5 on the previous year's figure. 69 children were under 5 years of age and 4 were between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

The situation regarding those children availing themselves of booster doses on commencing School is even more alarming, as only 22 children received a reinforcing dose of the antigen on commencing School, which is a drop of 38 on the previous year's figure.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The reduction in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified in the district during the previous years was halted in 1959, when six cases were notified, five of which were Pulmonary and one Non-Pulmonary. I append below a table showing the age group of these cases.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 5 years.	-	1	-	-
5 - 15 years.	-	-	-	-
15 - 35 years.	1	1	-	-
35 - 50 years.	1	1	-	1
50 - 65 years.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	2	3	-	1

I have to report that one case was transferred to another area and there remains on the register at the end of the year 27 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 cases of Non-Pulmonary.

During 1959 there were four admissions to Sanatorium.

The effective control of this disease depends on many factors, not least of which is the continual follow-up of contacts with positive cases, in an endeavour to persuade them to accept examination, and treatment if necessary. Other measures such as miniature mass radiography of the chest and B.C.G. Vaccination schemes undoubtedly play a prominent part in the prevention of the disease.

I am glad to report that a very happy relationship exists between my Department and that of the Chest Physician in Barnsley. I am very grateful to Dr. Crowther and his staff for their continued help on many occasions.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The scheme for vaccination of the 13/14 year old School-child with B.C.G. was continued during the year. In the Schools concerned in the Penistone area 147 were tested, of which 102 were found to be susceptibles and, therefore, suitable for vaccination. The remainder were cases where at some period in life the child had already met with the germ and had resisted its infection. They were thus unsuitable for vaccination by B.C.G.

The 102 susceptibles were duly vaccinated. Whilst these children were being tested a final test was given to those 87 children who had been vaccinated in 1958 to ensure that they had, in fact, had a successful vaccination. It is pleasing to report that all, except one very doubtful case, have been successfully protected.

During 1959 we introduced the new Freeze Dried Vaccine as an alternative to the liquid Vaccine previously used. One factor in favour of the Freeze Dried is that we can store it for long periods without it deteriorating in potency. We can store it under shelf conditions for twelve months, provided the temperature does not exceed 20° C (68° F). This makes our work easier in that we have much more latitude to arrange spread over vaccination sessions. When we used the liquid B.C.G. Vaccine, which was imported from Denmark, we were to remember that its potency had a short life, about 7 to 14 days from the date of manufacture, and this rather limited us in our scope of conducting sessions.

It is too early to make any final pronouncement as to whether or not the Freeze Dried Vaccine is better, or as good as the liquid, but my impression to date is that it is not so satisfactory. Of course, as I mentioned, it is too early yet to be dogmatic about this and I would rather wait to see what the result is after another period of twelve months. I do not want to create the impression that those people vaccinated with this material have not been protected. I only wish to point out that the subsequent testing of vaccinated cases has not given the dramatic conversion test reactions that one saw in those cases vaccinated with liquid B.C.G.

School	Number Tested	Positive	Negative	Number Vaccinated
Penistone Grammar.	128	35	93	93
Silkstone Sec. Modern.	19	10	9	9
TOTALS :	147	45	102	102

Children vaccinated in 1958 and retested in 1959.

	<u>Retest.</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Penistone Grammar.	76	75	1 (query non-conversion)
Silkstone Sec. Modern.	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>87</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>1</u>

86 successful conversions; 1 query non-conversion.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board visited Penistone to carry out a Public Survey from the 29th September to the 6th October, 1959. The Unit was established at the Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, for the duration of the visit.

It was encouraging to see such a good response on the part of the public to the appeals for chest X-ray examination. I was informed by the Medical Director of the Unit, Dr. W.J. Wilson, that he felt the visit to Penistone was reasonably satisfactory, the total attendances being very similar to that of the previous survey in June, 1956. Dr. Wilson commented that there was very little serious disease discovered, and that of all those X-rayed only three persons were considered to have significant Tuberculosis lesions.

In all, during that visit 921 people were X-rayed. Some required a second examination and some were called for an interview with the Medical Director.

By arrangement with the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit I have been able to complete my B.C.G. Vaccination scheme, in that all children with Mantoux positive skin tests were X-rayed on a large film when the Mass Radiography Unit visited the district. Prior to 1959 it was the practice here to have all children attend the Mass Radiography Unit for miniature chest X-ray. This system has now been abolished and children may only have X-ray on a large film, and only when it is necessary to do so. I have been very fortunate in getting the co-operation of the parents and of the Director of the Unit, and all my Mantoux positive cases were X-rayed and none was found to have any lesion at all.

I append below a table showing the summary of the Public Survey held at Penistone.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SURVEY HELD AT PENISTONE WELFARE CLINIC

29th Sept. - 6th Oct., 1959

Attendances for :-	Male	Female	Total
<u>Miniature Film Examination</u>			
General Public	197	389	586
Booked Groups	213	11	224
<u>Large Film Examination</u>			
Ante Natal Patients	-	12	12
School Children	36	27	63
	446	439	885
<u>Large Film Recall</u>	24	12	36
Total Attendances at Unit	470	451	921
Patients referred to :-			
Chest Clinic	3	5	8
Recheck in 1 - 3 months	2	-	2
Patient's own Doctor	10	3	13

POLIOMYELITIS.

The long hot, dry Summer of 1959 was conducive to what we expect to bring about the onset of an outbreak of Poliomyelitis, and for the second successive year no case of Poliomyelitis was reported in the Penistone Urban District. One would like to think that this happy state of affairs has been brought about by systematic immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued during 1959. At the commencement of the year the response for vaccination was most disappointing; the public were just not coming forward in the same large numbers that we had seen when the scheme first started. So much was this universally evident that concern was being felt by the Ministry. There were large stocks of vaccine piling up, and as this has a limited life there was the ever present danger of a great loss to public funds due to the vaccine being unserviceable.

An intense publicity campaign was instituted in an effort to shake a lethargic public out of its apathy towards protection against such a publicity ridden disease. All these efforts however, proved of no avail. It took the untimely death of a well known sportsman to rouse people to the dangers of not having protection against the disease. For several weeks there was tremendous publicity, both in the Press and other media, i.e. Radio, Television. Great play was made of the fact that Football Clubs were having their players vaccinated en bloc. There was a tremendous clamour from the public - the rush for vaccination was on.

By far the greatest demand was from the 16-25 years age group, and in order to cope with this special arrangements were made with local firms and I must, at this stage, place on record my appreciation for the magnificent response from the management for their co-operation, not only in placing rooms at our disposal, but for allowing their employees to get protective treatment during working hours. In addition to these day-time arrangements it was found necessary to organise evening sessions in order to satisfy the constant demand. On more than one occasion the normal session times had to be extended by 1 to 2 hours in an effort to reduce the queues which formed outside Clinics where the evening sessions were held.

Alas, the public's memory is very short, and by the beginning of September the numbers of persons attending at vaccination sessions began to fall, until by the year end the figures were less than those for the corresponding period in 1958.

As I pointed out in last year's report the scheme has to be run on a Divisional basis, and because of this it is not possible to give figures for individual County districts. The table appended below indicates the situation as applied to the whole Division for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Persons who had received two injections at 31st December, 1959:

Months	Age Group 1933 - 1942	Age Group 1943 - 1959	Expectant Mothers
January - February	1,179	1,012	26
March - April	364	484	27
May - June	1,294	1,271	54
July - August	297	1,481	47
September - October	231	601	44
November - December	77	382	31
TOTALS :	3 8,442	5,231	229

The total number of persons who received three injections during the year ended 31st December, 1959, is as follows :-

Children	-	5,478
Others	-	<u>1,031</u>
TOTAL:		<u>6,509</u>

The number of persons awaiting vaccination at 31st December, 1959 :-

Age Group 1933 - 1942	...	170
Age Group 1943 - 1959	...	185
Expectant Mothers	...	<u>12</u>
		<u>367</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals available locally for the Penistone area are those in Barnsley and Sheffield. For certain parts of the area it may be more convenient to use the Huddersfield Hospitals.

Infectious Diseases are accommodated chiefly in Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, and others may be dealt with at Lodge Moor, Sheffield. Maternity cases are dealt with at Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All Laboratory work is carried out by the two Public Health Service Laboratories, one at Wakefield and one at the City General Hospital, Sheffield.

MORTUARY.

There is a Mortuary in Penistone and this serves the surrounding area.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two vehicles operate from the Penistone Depot and are controlled from the main base at Hoyland. A 24-hour service is maintained, and although only five vehicles are stationed at Hoyland the Superintendent has, in actual fact, up to twenty vehicles, from Wath, Maltby, Kiveton Park, Bentley, South Kirkby, at his disposal. These operate a daily service to the Sheffield Hospitals and, all being radio controlled, can be made available as and when required. In addition the service is supplemented by the car pool, whereby sitting patients are conveyed by car, thus relieving the Ambulances for stretcher cases.

CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS - held at Weston House, High Street, Penistone, on the first and third afternoon of each month. The principal Clinic is held at 46, Church Street, Barnsley. The Clinic is attended by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who also undertakes the domiciliary visiting to the families of the area.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE - held at the Golf House, Cawthorne, on alternate Wednesday afternoons. During 1959 there were 349 attendances, as compared with 274 in the previous year. Immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis is carried out, and at each session individual advice on all aspects of health is given to the Mothers by the Health Visitor. School Medical Inspections are also held at these premises as required.

At Shrewsbury Road, Penistone, the West Riding County Council owned premises, a Child Welfare Clinic is held. The Medical Officer and Health Visitors are in attendance, individual and group advice being given on child care, and immunisation is carried out against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis, and vaccination against Smallpox. During 1959 there were 1,721 attendances as compared with 1,491 in 1958.

SPECIAL SESSIONS - these are held at the Clinic at Penistone when the need arises, and during the year there have been sessions for immunisation against Poliomyelitis, B.C.G. Vaccination, eye examinations, etc.

ANTE-NATAL - held at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone, every Tuesday afternoon by the General Medical Practitioners of the area, with the Midwives working in that area in attendance.

MOBILE - sessions continue to be held as follows :-

Crowedge - Thursday mornings, fortnightly.
Thurgoland - Thursday afternoons, fortnightly.

Attendances during 1959 - Crowedge ... 174
Thurgoland ... 165

The Health Visitor attends each session of the Clinic to give individual advice to Mothers and promote positive health for the family. The Medical Officer attends by appointment to give advice and carry out the immunisation programme.

RELAXATION and MOTHERCRAFT CLASS - held fortnightly at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone, on a Wednesday afternoon. This is attended by the Midwives for the area, who give talks and demonstrations on ante-natal care, preparation for labour, delivery, etc.

PENISTONE MOTHERS' CLUB. During 1959 this Club was started and meetings held every fortnight. During the year the numbers have increased, although it is felt more Mothers could take advantage of the facilities offered. A programme was arranged to invite a speaker on some aspect of health of interest to the Mothers, alternating with an evening spent in discussion on subjects selected usually by the Mothers.

This is a new venture, which it is hoped will grow in size and strength, and has a very positive part to play in health education in the Penistone Urban and Rural areas.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Health Visiting staff in this area is up to strength. The Health Visitors continue to visit all types of homes in the area, advising on all aspects of health and social problems, and on every occasion teaching the principles of health education.

The number of visits carried out to the homes during the year was 3,548.

The Health Visitors covering the Penistone Urban and Rural areas are :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. A. Spencer (nee' Haigh)	The Bungalow, Sheffield Rd., Oxspring.	Penistone 3384.
Miss R.M. Townend.	Ashburn, Shelley, Nr. Huddersfield.	Kirkburton 472.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

I am pleased to report that with effect 1st January, 1959 two District Nurse/Midwives commenced duty in the Penistone Urban and Rural areas. These appointments overcame the shortage of staff felt so acutely in these areas during the past. With this improvement in the staff situation a wider and more varied nursing service was made available to the district. The Nurses in the Penistone Urban and Rural areas attended 250 cases, performing in all 6,122 visits.

The staff employed as at the 31st December, 1959, was :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. C. Guckion	12, Cliffe Avenue, Crane Moor, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 2159.
Mrs. M.E. Henderson (Relief)	22, Cross Lane, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3338.
Miss M. Thompson (D.N.M.)	34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.
Miss S. Thwaites (D.N.M.)	34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Here again, with the appointment of the two District Nurse/Midwives on the 1st January, 1959, the situation improved and a fully comprehensive Midwifery Service was made available to your district.

During 1959 the Midwives attended 113 confinements in the Penistone area, 112 as Midwives and 1 as Maternity Nurse. Of the total cases, 15 availed themselves of Gas and Air Analgesia.

The Midwives available at the 31st December, 1959 :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss J.L. Bain	"Plevna", Silkstone Common, Nr. Barnsley.	Silkstone 356.
Miss S. Thwaites (D.N.M.)	34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.
Miss M. Thompson (D.N.M.)	34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the Amendment Act, 1951, during the period under review.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE - still continues to provide help to the old people in order that they may remain in their own homes and be independent. The need amongst the old people for neighbourly interest and help still continues, as many old people suffer from loneliness. The Home Helps employed in the service are capable women and, in many cases, give help to the aged person outside the scope of the service.

During 1959 in the Penistone Urban District 3,739 Domestic Help hours were provided, an increase of 792 hours compared with those for 1958. In all 9 Domestic Helps were employed, attending 21 homes. There were 11 of these cases continuing from 1958, but the others were new ones.

The following table explains the type of cases whose homes were cared for :-

General cases, 65 years and over	...	...	20.
General cases, under 65 years	...	...	1.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Penistone Urban District during 1959 was as follows :-

National Dried Milk	-	956 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	-	766 bottles.
Vitamin A & D Tablets	-	422 (packets of 45)
Orange Juice	-	4,631 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following Centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :-

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
	Friday	10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone.	During shop hours.	
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne.	Alternate Wednesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Private House Mrs. Pratt, Fir Tree, Thurgoland.	On application at House. (except Sundays)	
Stocksbridge Co-op., Crane Moor, Sheffield.	During shop hours.	
Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring.	During shop hours.	
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Tuesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapeltown.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield.	Monday Thursday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u> Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst., Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5.	Tuesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(Prepared by Mr. D. Tutin)

The following is a tabulated list of inspections made during the year:-

<u>DWELLING HOUSES.</u>	<u>1959</u>
Inspections under Housing Regulations.	72
Reinspections under Housing Regulations.	99
Inspections not under Housing Regulations.	31
Reinspections not under Housing Regulations.	113

NUMBER OF VISITS TO:

Slaughterhouses.	....	....	....	559
Butchers Shops.	....	....	....	3
Other Food Premises.	....	....	....	15
Public Conveniences.	....	....	....	21
Market.	34
Licensed Premises.	7
Refuse Tips.	43

INSPECTIONS UNDER:

Petroleum Acts.	2
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Primary Visits.	35
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DRAINAGE.

New lengths Inspected and Tested.	79
Drainage Nuisances.	48

OTHER INSPECTIONS & VISITS.

Rodent Control.	5
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1492

NUISANCES ETC. ON BOOKS WITH NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

Nuisances in hand, end of 1958.	32
Nuisances found during 1959.	....	....	....	48
Notices served, informal.	....	....	....	48
Nuisances abated during 1959.	....	....	....	29
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1959.	....	....	....	51

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

1959.

Approximate number of Water Closets.	2794
" " " Privies.	57
" " " Waste Water Closets.	10

During the year further informal action was taken to persuade owners of property in Hoylandswaine to convert to water closets. The response to this appeal was fairly satisfactory and a further 18 conversions took place

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES AND SHOPS.

The following food shops exist in this area.

8 Grocers.
6 Butchers.
3 Confectioners.
2 Snack Bars.
25 General Dealers.
4 Greengrocers.
6 Fried Fish Shops.

Included in the above are 22 premises which are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

During the year 18 visits were made to food premises and where necessary informal notices were served to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Again the number of animals killed during the year was approximately 27,500. Towards the end of the year, however, I am pleased to say that informal discussions with the owner of the largest private slaughterhouse resulted in Sunday killing being discontinued and, in consequence of this the amount of overtime spent on meat inspection has been somewhat reduced. It is unfortunate that it continues to be necessary to work any overtime at all on meat inspection and every effort will be made in the future to reduce it to a minimum. Some statistics regarding meat inspection and private slaughtering are given in the appendix to the report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year all cases of infectious diseases notified to this office have been visited and where necessary the premises have been disinfected.

UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year Closing Orders were placed on 5 properties. Towards the end of the year further efforts were made to persuade tenants of condemned houses to accept the Council's offer of a new house and all but a few have accepted.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection service has continued satisfactorily during the year. The effect of new houses being erected has been offset to a certain extent by the number of privy conversions carried out at Hoylandswaine. The refuse tip, however, is not maintained in a satisfactory condition and the Council should consider employing additional labour for this purpose.

SALVAGE.

The sale of waste paper during the year realised the sum of £128. 14. 0d. and the sale from other salvage realised the sum of £5. 12. 1d.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 72 premises have been visited either after complaints of rodent infestation or as part of the normal routine. Of these 8 belong to the Local Authority, 52 are private houses and 12 are business premises.

HOUSING AND PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT

During the year 1788 visits were made to Council property in connection with repair or improvement. The renewal of defective window frames at Cubley was completed. 81 Houses were painted during the year, 32 by Contract and 49 by the Council's own workmen. The total cost of repair work during the year, including painting, was approximately £8,236.

The scheme for the replacement of cooking ranges by tiled surrounds was continued, and a further 53 houses had this improvement carried out. No new Council houses were completed during the year but a contract for 12 flats and 12 bungalows was commenced on the Shrewsbury Road Site.

NEW HOUSES.

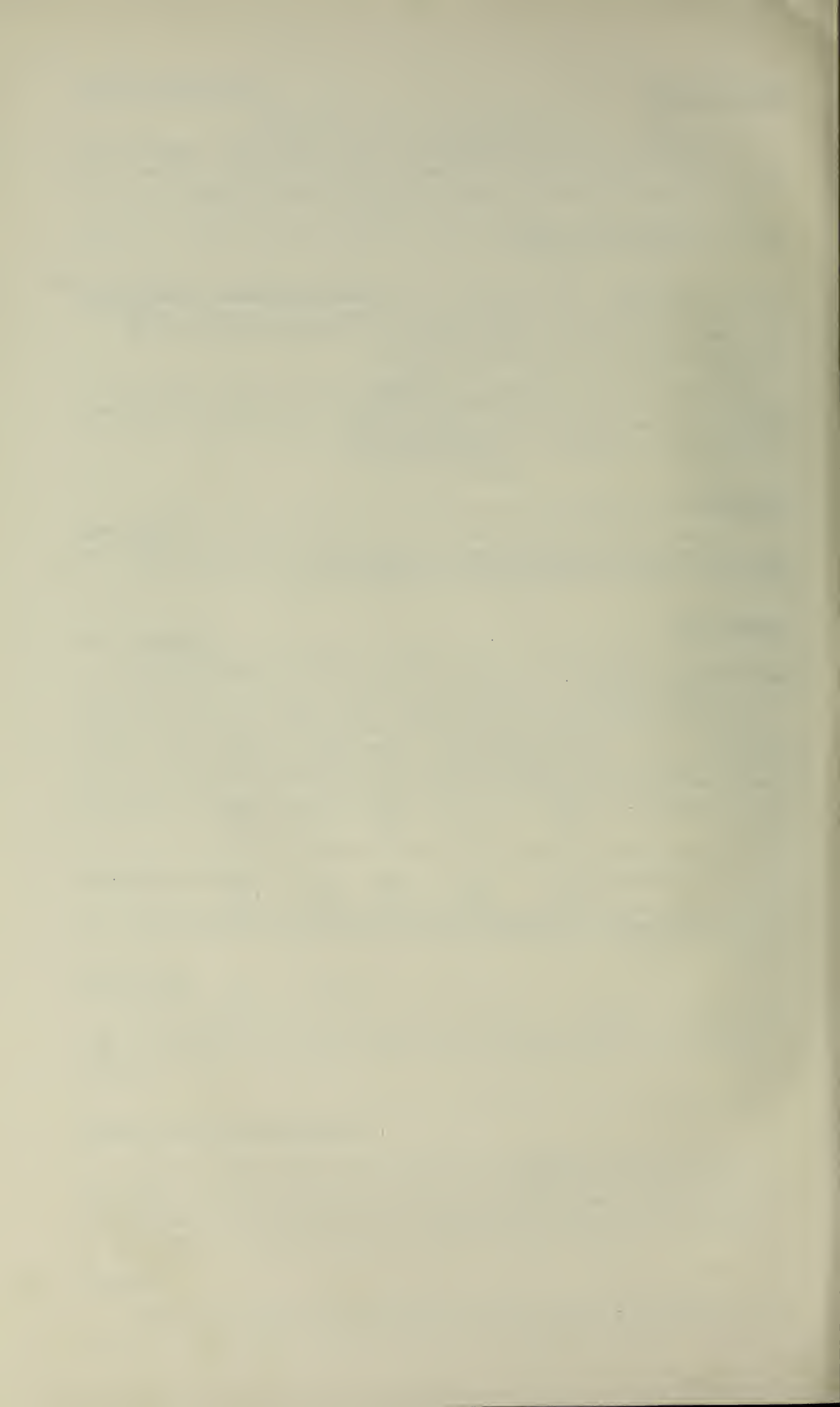
During the year 15 houses were built by private enterprise bringing the total number of houses in the district to 2,428 taking into account that 5 were dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act.

CATTLE MARKET.

The table below shows the total number of animals passing through the market during the year.

	CATTLE.	CALVES.	SHEEP	PIGS.	TOTAL.
Dairy.	89 (63)	- (107)	113 (168)	390 (431)	592 (769)
Fatstock.	2302 (3556)	257 (202)	2481 (1753)	1811 (1647)	6851 (7158)

Total 7443
 (7927)



A P P E N D I X

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER. 1959

All animals whose slaughter was notified during the year have been inspected and those showing evidence of disease examined in detail.

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 31 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs.

	W.M.RSDEN	E.M.RSDEN.	HELLIWELL.	HINCHLIFF.	TOTAL.
Cows.	1088	4	4	25	1121
Other Cattle.	801	116	103	239	1259
Calves.	163	1	-	4	168
Sheep.	10972	117	276	225	11590
Pigs.	13090	1	94	256	13441
				TOTAL.	27579

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage affected with tuberculosis or other diseases:-

Class of animals.	Cows	Cattle Excluding Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected.	1121	1259	168	11590	27,579
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	1	1	33	28
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	402	114	-	605	1537
Percentage of carcasses affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	36.2%	9.1%	0.59%	5.49%	5.67%
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	10	3	-	-	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	257	110	-	-	392
Percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis.	23.8%	8.98%	-	-	1.45%

Over/..

Details of carcasses and part carcasses condemned are given below:-

1 Carcase of beef and offal	- Septicemia.
13 Carcases of beef and offal	- Generalised Tuberculosis
1 Carcase of beef and offal	- Abscesses and Abnormal Odour.
2 Carcases of beef and offal	- Moribund.
1 Carcase of beef and offal	-- Acute Fever.
10 Carcases of pork and offal	- Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Carcases of pork and offal	- Septicaemia.
2 Carcases of pork and offal	- Acute Septic Metritis.
8 Carcases of pork and offal	- Moribund and Badly Bled.
10 Carcases of pork and offal	- Acute Fever.
1 Carcase of pork and offal	- Erysipelas.
1 Carcase of pork and offal	- Septic Peritonitis.
3 Carcases of pork and offal	- Decomposition.
1 Carcase of pork and offal	- Acute Purulent Nephritis.
5 Carcases of mutton and offal	- General Oedema.
6 Carcases of mutton and offal	- Decomposition.
4 Carcases of mutton and offal	- Acute Septic Pneumonia.
3 Carcases of mutton and offal	- Acute Fever.
1 Carcase of mutton and offal	- Jaundice.
1 Carcase of mutton and offal	- Acute Septic Metritis.
13 Carcases of mutton and offal	- Moribund and Badly Bled.
1 Carcase of veal and offal	- Umbilical Pyaemia
1 Carcase of veal and offal	- Moribund and Badly Bled.
7 Part carcasses of beef	- Tuberculosis.
1 Part carcase of beef	- Severe Bruising.
3 Part carcasses of pork	- Injury.
6 Part carcasses of pork	- Tuberculosis.
1 Part carcase of pork	- Oedema.
1 Part carcase of pork	- Bruising.
2 Part carcasses of mutton	- Bruising.
2 Part carcasses of mutton	- Injury.
1 Part carcase of mutton	- Oedema.

The following offals were condemned for various reasons too numerous to set out in detail:-

131 Beasts heads & tongues.	2 Sheeps intestines.
4 Beasts stomachs.	439 Sheeps livers.
339 Beasts livers.	112 Sheeps plucks.
309 Beasts lungs.	346 Pigs heads.
141 Beasts intestines.	233 Pigs plucks.
238 Beasts hearts.	1127 Pigs lungs.
40 Beasts skirts.	249 Pigs livers.
15 Beasts spleens.	119 Pigs intestines.
316 Cows udders.	16 Pigs kidneys.
5 Beasts kidneys.	8 Pigs hearts.
37 Sheeps lungs.	2 Pigs stomachs.
2 Sheeps heads.	

Overtime.

The amount of time worked on meat inspection outside normal office hours was as follows:-

D.Tutin.	19 hours	(including 5 Sundays)
D.N. Furniss.	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	(including 4 Sundays) 2 Bank Holidays.
W. Murray.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	(including 4 Sundays)
R.C. Stuttle.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.	

Where practicable time off has been taken in lieu of this time worked.

APPENDIX II.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PREMISES.	NO. ON REGISTER.	NO. OF INSPECTIONS.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	48	5

No defects were found on any of these inspections and it is
unfortunate that due to shortage of staff during the year it was not
possible to do any further work in connection with the Factories Act.

There are no outworkers in this district.

